

# EVENING LEADER.

VOL. XV.—NO. 106.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

### England, France, and Russia.

#### The Czar's Coup d'Etat.

#### Secretary Bontwell in Illinois.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### MODERN HISTORY.

The Russian Government and the Coup d'Etat—How it Came that England and France were Arrayed Against the Czar.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

M. D'Arville, published in the Russian Archives a conversation which had taken place at the outbreak of the Crimean war with M. Kisselef, Russian Ambassador at Paris at the time of the coup d'etat. After the Crimean war had been declared, he says, he met M. Kisselef at Brussels. He expressed his conviction that M. Kisselef had not succeeded in arranging the difference. M. Kisselef replied that he was satisfied by the St. Petersburg Government, though it alone had committed the fault. Immediately after the review of the army and the speech of Dijon, he had foreseen the coming of the Empire, and asked for instructions as to his conduct in case of that event. The answer, in which he was told that such an event would not happen so soon, and that he only receive instructions at the right moment, betrayed only animosity and irresolution. The Empire was proclaimed; and the other powers recognized it at once; he alone received not a word from his Government, and had, therefore, no resource left but to stimulate attack of gout. Nevertheless, he received, after some days, an invitation to a ball at the Tuilleries. Knowing that Napoleon never did anything without a purpose, he threw off his velvet boots, and went to the ball. When the Emperor approached the diplomatic body, he withdrew to a distance, still hoping to escape from an embarrassing position. However, the Emperor came up to him, and, having inquired about the attack of gout, invited him to a waltz. Embarrassed, where, after ascertaining from M. Kisselef that no instructions as to his recognition by Russia had yet arrived, he spoke as follows:—"I am Emperor by the will of God and of the French people, but also by mine. I am Emperor because I am very ambitious. Having ascended the throne, I am obliged to take some reign for model. The reign of my uncle contains too many faults which were the consequences of his system. It is your Emperor, the Emperor Nicholas, whom I have chosen for my model, and whom I intend to imitate. For a long time already I have felt admiration and involuntary sympathy for that sovereign who at present repulses with disgust my plebeian hand, and to whom I offer it not only as to my brother, but as to my model hero. I open my heart to you that you may transmit freely my thoughts and my sentiments to your Emperor. England besets me with her offers of alliance, but that alliance remains unaccepted. If I concluded it, I should see everywhere the irritated shade of my uncle. Your Emperor alone could force me into that alliance. I offer to him, honestly and sincerely, a cordial political alliance; the world will then be ours; England will be no more. But for that I want an alliance of life and death. I extend my hand to me fraternally, and the destinies of the world will be changed. But if I do not find the alliance of Russia I shall cast myself with an oppressed heart into the arms of England, for I must have an alliance. I transmit textually my words. When you have received a favorable answer come to me at once, and I shall receive you with joy. Now let us separate; we are drawing the attention of everybody upon us. The British ambassador tried to guess our conversation. He is devoting us with his eyes. Soon au revoir." On returning home M. Kisselef found despatches just arrived from St. Petersburg. They contained the order to detain him in the French Embassy. Let him, the Emperor Nicholas recognized Louis Napoleon as Emperor Napoleon II, but not as Napoleon III, and that, owing to his ignorance of Napoleon's future policy, he could not yet address him as my brother, but would for some time treat him as my dear friend. M. Kisselef could not bring himself to execute this order, but immediately sent M. Balabine to St. Petersburg to explain personally to Count Nevelski the importance of Napoleon's communication. After some delay, Count Nevelski answered worded thus:—"The Emperor is very dissatisfied with your conduct. He orders you to call immediately upon M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and to communicate to him the present despatch." M. Kisselef's narrative terminates as follows:—"I went at once to the French Foreign Office. My face must have betrayed all my impressions. M. Drouyn de Lhuys said to me, 'Bad news, M. Kisselef.' I communicated the first despatch. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs answered, 'That is very sad indeed. We can bear no grudge to you personally, but this caprice is so much the more regrettable as it may be fatal to your Government. I shall see the Emperor at once.' Subsequent events opened our eyes, but it was too late. To our detriment the alliance with England had been concluded."

### BOUTWELL IN THE WEST.

Excursion to Elgin—Mrs. McFarland-Richardson in the Party.

The Chicago Republican of Wednesday says:

Yesterday morning Secretary Boutwell was led, as a lamb to the slaughter, to a palace car on the Northwestern Railway, and a sort of terrestrial "Lake Excursion." There were about seventy excursionists aboard the special train. Among them were, besides the Secretary and his family, General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, the Hon. C. B. Farnwell, Mrs. Sinclair, of the New York Tribune; Mrs. Abby Sage McFarland-Richardson, General C. H. Howard, and General Farnsworth. The party filled two cars. The excursion was under the auspices of the National Water Company, and its object was to visit Elgin.

The run out was enlivened by gazing on the three objects of interest, namely, in their order, Mrs. McFarland, the scenery, and the Secretary. Mrs. McFarland was dressed in deep mourning for the death of her husband, whom she married at the age of sixteen, and he dying from the wound inflicted by her former husband, Daniel McFarland. She is of the blonde type of beauty, and bears the traces of great personal attractions, although her face shows evidences of sorrow in defacing many years of life. A joyful anticipation was raised in the hearts of the ladies by the circulation of a report that each visitor was to be presented with a splendid jeweled, back-action, nine-holed, non-conducting gold watch. Alas! such fond hopes were to be disappointed.

Arrived at Elgin, carriages were in waiting, which conveyed the tourists to the factory. Here lunch was served up. The Secretary wouldn't speak.

Then the manager showed the guests and Mr. Boutwell over the factory, and pointed them with statistics, and wheels, and machinery, and watches in every stage of incompleteness, and all the ladies said it was nice, and the gentleman observed it was very fine, and the Secretary said he wondered when the train would start. Then they all turned to go without being presented with any watches.

## SECOND EDITION

### TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

#### Rebellion at its Last Gasp.

#### Continued Government Victories.

Losses of the Insurgents.

### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

#### Philadelphia Building Commission.

#### It is Abolished by the Senate.

#### Pennsylvania Registry Law.

#### Important Railway Improvements.

#### Surrender of the Erie Strikers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Continued Fighting.

PARIS, Thursday Evening, May 4.—The fighting continues, and mitrailleuses are greatly used, almost superseding the chapeaux.

The losses of the Insurgents have been heavy. Fort d'Issy is little better than a heap of ruins.

Rosell and Cluseret.

General Rosell defends his predecessor, General Cluseret, and denies that the latter attempted to make the battalion rise against the Commune. He was the first to enter Fort d'Issy after the advanced works were captured by the Versailles troops, and

The Pante-stricken Garrison

Last night the operations were disastrous to the Commune.

The Insurgents at Neuilly, Amiens, Bagneux, and Villejuif assumed the offensive, but advancing too far beyond the forts were almost surrounded by Great Numbers of the Versailles Troops and driven back with heavy losses.

Opposite Le Vallais the Versailles forces are preparing to make an attack, and have unmasked a battery at Montreuil, composed of marine heavy artillery, and commanding Pont du Jour, Autenil, and Passy. Autenil is riddled with shells, and the

Inhabitants are Flying Terror Stricken.

Shells have fallen on the Faubourg St. Honoré. The Champs Elysees and Avenue des Ternes are deserted. The Chateau of Issy is in flames.

To-day the

Presidents Made a Requisition upon the Commune for Vincennes, which had been occupied by the Insurgents some weeks. They took all the ammunition and ejected the National Guards, conducting them nearly to the gate of the city.

The Rebellion at its Last Gasp.

VERSAILLES, May 4.—A flag of truce which came to the lines of the Versailles troops to-day refused to go back. The bearer declared that he was tired of fighting, and gave a deplorable account of the Insurgents, all of whom excepting the deserters are foreign adventurers.

Between Fort Vanvres and Issy eight hundred more prisoners were taken to-day.

Mulhausen and the Germans.

BERLIN, May 4.—It is evident, from the announcement in the *Strasburger Zeitung*, that the city of Mulhausen will remain in the possession of the Germans.

All Hope of Peace Abandoned.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Times* special from Paris says all hopes of peace are abandoned. A delegation of Free Masons has gone to the provinces to agitate in favor of the Commune. There was

Constant Heavy Firing yesterday between the forts.

The *Times* Versailles despatch says that MM. Favre and Poincaré have gone to Frankfurt-on-the-Main to meet Prince Bismarck.

The Daily News says the

Versailles Forces are Shelling Autenil from a battery at Montreuil.

The Prussians allow provisions to enter Paris, which occasions uneasiness at Versailles.

The Castle of Issy has been burned.

The Republican Union League demands the negotiation of a truce for twenty days.

The railway station at Autenil has been damaged by the fire of the Versailles batteries, and the inhabitants of the place are flying from the bombardment.

Insurgent Losses.

Since Friday the Insurgents have lost 2000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

PARIS, May 5.—The Communists still hold Fort d'Issy, and are having it entrenched. The fort continues to fire slowly upon the Versailles batteries at Clamart and Bas Mouton, and receives in return

A Perfect Hail of Projectiles.

Fort Vanvres also keeps up a slow fire, and is vigorously shelled by Versailles at Clamart and Clamart.

The Assemblyists have unmasked a formidable battery at Montreuil, near St. Cloud, which menaces Autenil, Pont du Jour, and Passy.

VERSAILLES, May 5.—St. Germain has been taken possession of by the Versailles forces, who have established a battery there, with which to shell the

Insurgents' Gunboats on the Seine. A naval combat is expected.

Fort Montreuil and Haute Bruyeres are con-

stantly bombarded by the Versailles batteries at Clamart, but without important result.

The Communists have occupied the trenches at Villejuif. Fort d'Issy replies sharply to the fire of the Versailles batteries.

A Great Movement is Expected upon Neuilly and Le Vallais.

Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, May 5.—It is said that Prince Napoleon is in London.

General Rosell Wounded.

A despatch from Paris announces that General Rosell was wounded in the shoulder.

Advices from Buenos Ayres

To April 12 have been received. The ravages of yellow fever were dreadful, and the deaths have increased to seven hundred per day.

Death of the Archduchess Maria of Austria.

VIENNA, May 5.—The Archduchess Maria Annunciate, daughter of the ex-King Ferdinand II of Naples and Sicily, and wife of the Archduke Charles of Austria, died at her residence in this city yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—10-30 A. M.—Cotton dull; upland, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4; Orleans, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. The sales of the week have been 22,000 bales; for export, 17,000 bales; for speculation, 11,000 bales. The stock in port is 224,000 bales, including American, 227,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 109,000 bales, including American, 91,000 bales. The actual export has been 13,000 bales.

LONDON, May 5.—11-30 A. M.—Consols 93 1/2 for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90 1/2; of 1865, 101, 90 1/2; of 1867, 92 1/2; of 1868, 93 1/2.

LONDON, May 5.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 5.—1-30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 1/2; for account, 93 1/2 @ 93 1/2. Spirits petroleum, 9 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—1-30 P. M.—Wheat, 13s. 1d. for California wheat; 11s. 2d. @ 11s. 4d. for No. 3 to 1 red Western spring; 11s. 1d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters, including 12,500 American. Corn, 33s. 3d. @ 33s. 4d. for five Western prime mess. Refined petroleum, 16 1/2 d.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—3-30 P. M.—Cotton adroit, 40-4000 bales; American, 220,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

LONDON, May 5.—2-30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Important Bar Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A large meeting of the bar, held last night, adopted a series of resolutions condemning in the severest terms the recent act of the Legislature amending the code of procedure in the Courts of this State, and appointed a committee of twelve to present a remonstrance to the Governor.

William M. Farris, Samuel Tilden, James Emmett, James C. Carter, Henry E. Davies, and Theodore W. Dwight are among the committee, and it was resolved to prepare a memorial for general signature by the lawyers of the city.

Mr. Evans, in his remarks upon the bill, stated that it was doubtful if the Legislature knew they had passed it. The knowledge that came to any member of the bar here was from the Judge of the Court of Appeals, who communicated it to the lawyers, who communicated it to the newspapers, which was the first bar generally knew of it.

Death of Mrs. Joseph Coburn.

The wife of Joe Coburn, the pugilist, died suddenly yesterday, under circumstances which will require a coroner's investigation.

The stakeholder in the Coburn-Mace fight, which was to occur on May 11th, says he will declare all outside bets off if Mace insists on going on with the fight.

Railway Petition.

The creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company have filed a petition, which Judge Blatchford will hear on Saturday, that the company be declared bankrupt, and a receiver appointed.

The Dock Commissioners

yesterday resolved to issue \$1,000,000 of city bonds, to be expended in repairing and rebuilding the docks.

The difficulties in reference to the sale of tickets which arose, last fall, between

The Rival Railroad Lines

between this city and Washington, have been amicably settled. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company have applied for the admission of their stock and bonds to the regular dealings of the Stock Exchange.

An organization of the

Mexican Telegraph Company

was effected yesterday. The following are the directors:—W. F. Smith, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., John Jacob Astor, H. G. Morton, Marshall Lefferts, Cambridge Livingston, James T. Sanford, W. Orton, M. Delaford, David Henry Haight, W. C. Dinamore. Robert J. Livingston was elected President, W. F. Smith Vice-President, Marshall Lefferts Engineer, Alexander Hamilton Jr., Secretary.

The Price of Stove Coal

has fallen to six dollars per ton.

The Erie Canal Strike.

ROCHESTER, May 5.—There were two or three skirmishes at the canal break this morning. As the laborers were assembling for work several arrests were made, and the prisoners were brought to this city and lodged in jail. The weather is clearing up.

Surrender of the Strikers.

ROCHESTER, May 5.—The strikers at the great canal break have surrendered, and both men and teams are at work this morning. The military are still on the ground.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Arrived, steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Massachusetts Legislation.

BOSTON, May 5.—The Public Park bill was rejected in the House; yeas 84, nays 51. The bill to allow married women to sue and be sued in actions for damages for personal injuries was passed.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Collision—Schooner Sunk.

TORONTO, May 5.—The steamer Emily May and schooner Edward John, laden with lumber, were in collision last evening coming into port. The schooner had her bows stove, and sunk. The steamer was slightly damaged.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 5.—9-15 A. M.—Wheat irregular; No. 2, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; cash, 1 1/4; No. 3, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 4, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 5, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 6, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 7, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 8, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 9, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 11, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 12, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 13, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 14, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 15, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 16, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 17, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 18, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 19, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 20, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 21, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 22, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 23, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 24, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 25, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 26, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 27, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 28, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 29, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 30, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 31, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 32, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 33, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 34, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 35, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 36, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 37, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 38, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 39, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 40, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 41, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 42, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 43, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 44, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 45, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 46, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 47, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 48, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 49, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 50, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 51, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 52, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 53, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 54, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 55, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 56, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 57, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 58, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 59, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 60, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 61, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 62, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 63, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 64, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 65, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 66, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 67, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 68, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 69, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 70, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 71, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 72, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 73, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 74, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 75, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 76, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 77, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 78, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 79, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 80, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 81, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 82, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 83, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 84, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 85, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 86, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 87, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 88, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 89, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 90, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 91, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 92, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 93, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 94, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 95, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 96, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 97, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 98, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 99, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 100, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 101, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 102, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 103, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 104, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 105, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 106, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 107, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 108, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 109, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 110, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 111, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 112, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 113, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 114, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 115, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 116, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 117, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 118, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 119, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 120, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 121, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 122, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 123, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 124, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 125, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 126, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 127, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 128, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 129, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 130, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 131, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 132, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 133, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 134, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 135, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 136, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 137, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 138, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 139, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 140, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 141, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 142, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 143, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 144, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 145, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 146, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 147, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 148, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 149, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 150, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 151, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 152, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 153, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 154, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 155, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 156, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 157, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 158, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 159, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 160, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 161, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 162, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 163, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 164, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 165, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 166, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 167, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 168, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 169, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 170, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 171, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 172, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 173, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 174, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 175, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 176, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 177, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 178, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 179, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 180, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 181, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 182, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 183, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 184, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 185, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 186, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 187, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 188, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 189, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 190, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 191, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 192, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 193, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 194, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 195, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 196, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 197, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 198, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 199, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 200, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 201, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 202, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; No. 203, 1